The Prevalence of Delirium for Patients in Intensive Care Units (descriptive study)

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Abstract

Introduction
Delirium is an acute neurological disorder that is frequently observed in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients. And they need support of one or more organ functions. patients that developed this disorder performed worst in the clinical outcomes, contributing to extended length of hospital stay, an increase in the possibility of adverse events such as respiratory and neurological complications and higher mortality rate. Many assessment tools founded to detect delirium: In this study Confusion Assessment Method for Intensive Care Unit (CAM-ICU   was used to detect delirium in ICU patients.

Aim
To identify the prevalence of delirium, compare the demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with and without delirium and identify the common type of delirium.

Methodology
A quantitative descriptive design was conducted in this study. A 60 patient in ICU from different hospital in Nablus, conveniently chosen, and use Confusion assessment methods (CAM): is a standardized evidence-based tool that enables non-psychiatrically trained clinicians to identify and recognize delirium quickly and accurately in both clinical and research settings consist of four figure : acute onset or fluctuating course , inattention , altered level of consciousness , disorganized thinking .and RAAS score was used to detect the type of delirium.

Results
A total of 60 patients were included, 45 did not present delirium and 15 (25%) were analyzed for delirium. The hypoactive subtype occurred in (53.3%), while the hyperactive subtype occurred in (40%) and mixed subtype occurred in (6.7%).

Conclusion
Delirium is a frequent complication in older ICU patients and often persists beyond their ICU Stay. Delirium in older ICU persons is a dynamic and complex process.